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2.—Monthly Mean of Temperature, Fahrenheit.

JANUARY.

YEAR.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	9 P. M	MEAN OF MONTH
1861	26.9	29.5	35.3	37.4	33.5	30.8	32.2
1862			The second of th				
1863	31.9	34.0	39.4	41.2	38.3	36.1	
1864	22.6	25.2	32.6	35.1	31.5	28.0	29.2
1865	21.9	24.2	31.5	33.1	30.2	27.9	28.
1866	27.0	29.1	34.8	36.8	33.8	31.5	32.2
Mean	26.2	28.2	33.9	35.7	32.8	30.5	31.5
	FEB	RUAR	Υ.				
1861	34.2	35.4	43.7	46.7	42.8	39.7	40.4
1862	23.9	27.0	33.6	35.9	31.9	29.2	
1863	31.3	33.7	38.7	39.4	36 6	34.4	35.
1864	30.4	34.4	42.2	45.5	40.9	36.4	38.
1865	33.4	36.1	41.7	43.3	39.4	36.8	
1866	27.3	30.0	37.0	38.7	35.2	32.5	
Mean	30.1	32.8	39.5	41.6	37.8	34.8	36.

3.—Monthly Mean of Relative Humidity.

JANUARY.

YEAR	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 m.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.	9 P. M.	MEAN OF MONTH
1861	• • • • • • • •						72.
1862							4 200 0 2
1863	94.1	83.9	75.0	719	793	86.0	Q1 '
1864	90.8	79.3	65.9	62.7	75.4	79.8	75.6
1865	89.3	77.5	64.3	62.8	73.7	79 9	74.6
1864 1865 1866	87.1	77.1	67.2	65.3	74.6	79.1	75.
Mean	90.6	81.1	70.2	68.3	77.6	82.9	77.

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1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866.	89.1 94.1 79.0 86.2	79.2 83.9 65.0 73.8	65.8 75.0 53.5 63.7	61.5 71.9 49.0 60.8	72.2 79.3 59.9	75.5 86.0 70.0 76.7	
Mean	86.8	74.5	64.2	60.5	70.2	76.9	70.7

Errata. In the last No. of Journal, on page 70, line 6, for the word "destination" read declination.

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REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

PAGET'S SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.

[Continued.]

Mr. Paget embraces in his theory the doctrine of complemental nutrition, first taught by C. F. Wolff, illustrating the subject as follows:

"A great change in nutrition rarely takes place in a single organ at a time; for example, the growth of the beard at the period of puberty in man, the growth and perfection of the plumage of the bird at breeding time; but as in man, when the development of the genital organs is prevented, that of the beard and all other external sexual characters is, as a consequence, hindered, so in birds, when the breeding season ends, and the sexual organs pass gradually into their periodic atrophy, at once the plumage begins to assume the pale and more sober colors, which characterizes the barrenness of winter." He next refers to certain interesting specimens presented to the museum by Sir Philip Egerton, showing the interesting fact, "that if a buck be castrated while his antlers are still covered with velt, their growth is checked, they remain as if truncated, and irregular nodules of bone project from their surfaces." "The fact is not, hitherto, explained; it is inexplicable, by believing that the materials which, in the formation of these organs of external sexual character, are removed from the blood, leave or maintain the blood in the state necessary for the further development, growth and active function of the proper sexual or reproductive organs." "The concurrent development of the thymus gland and air breathing organs during the body's growth of the thyroid gland and the brain, (instances

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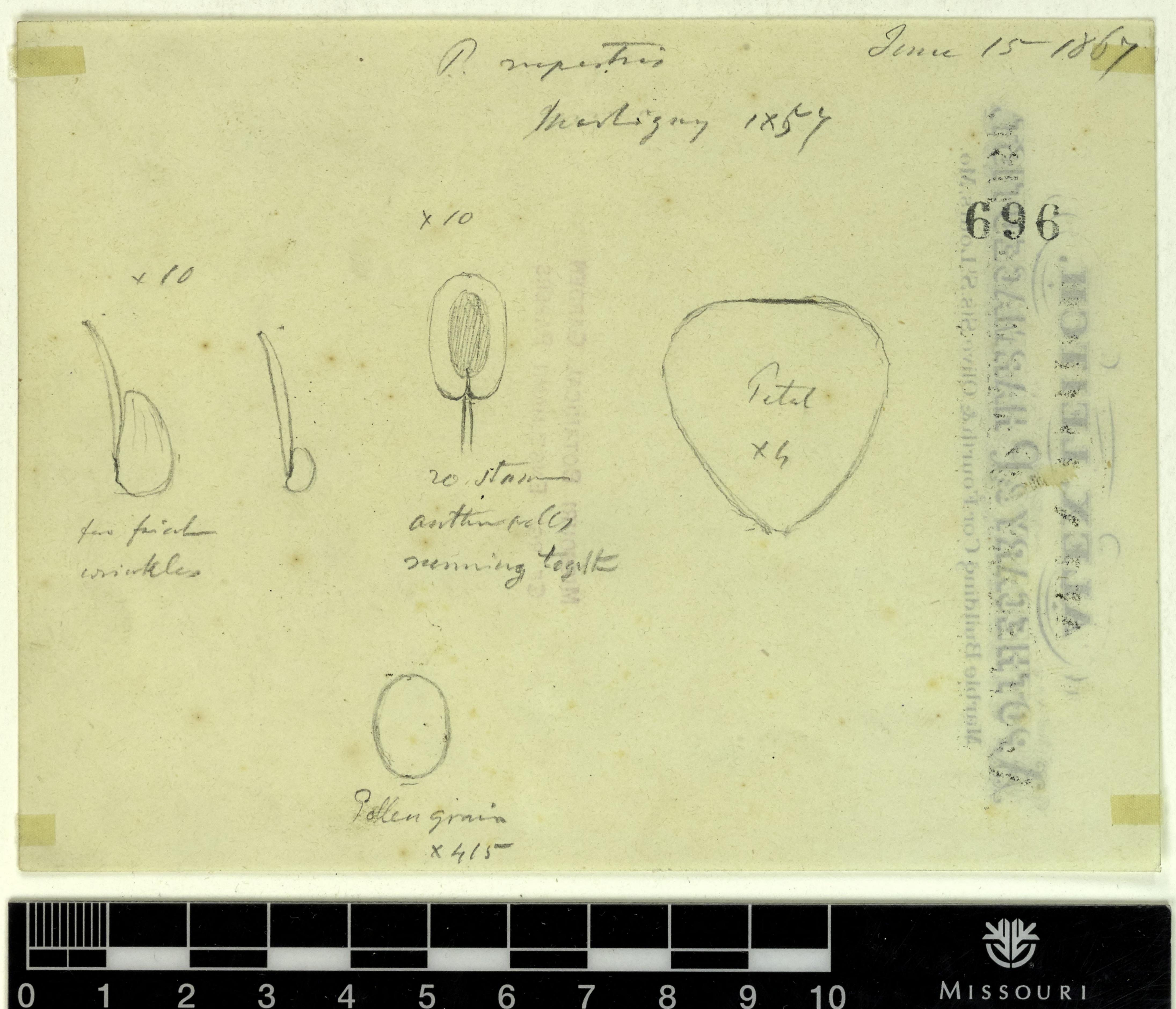
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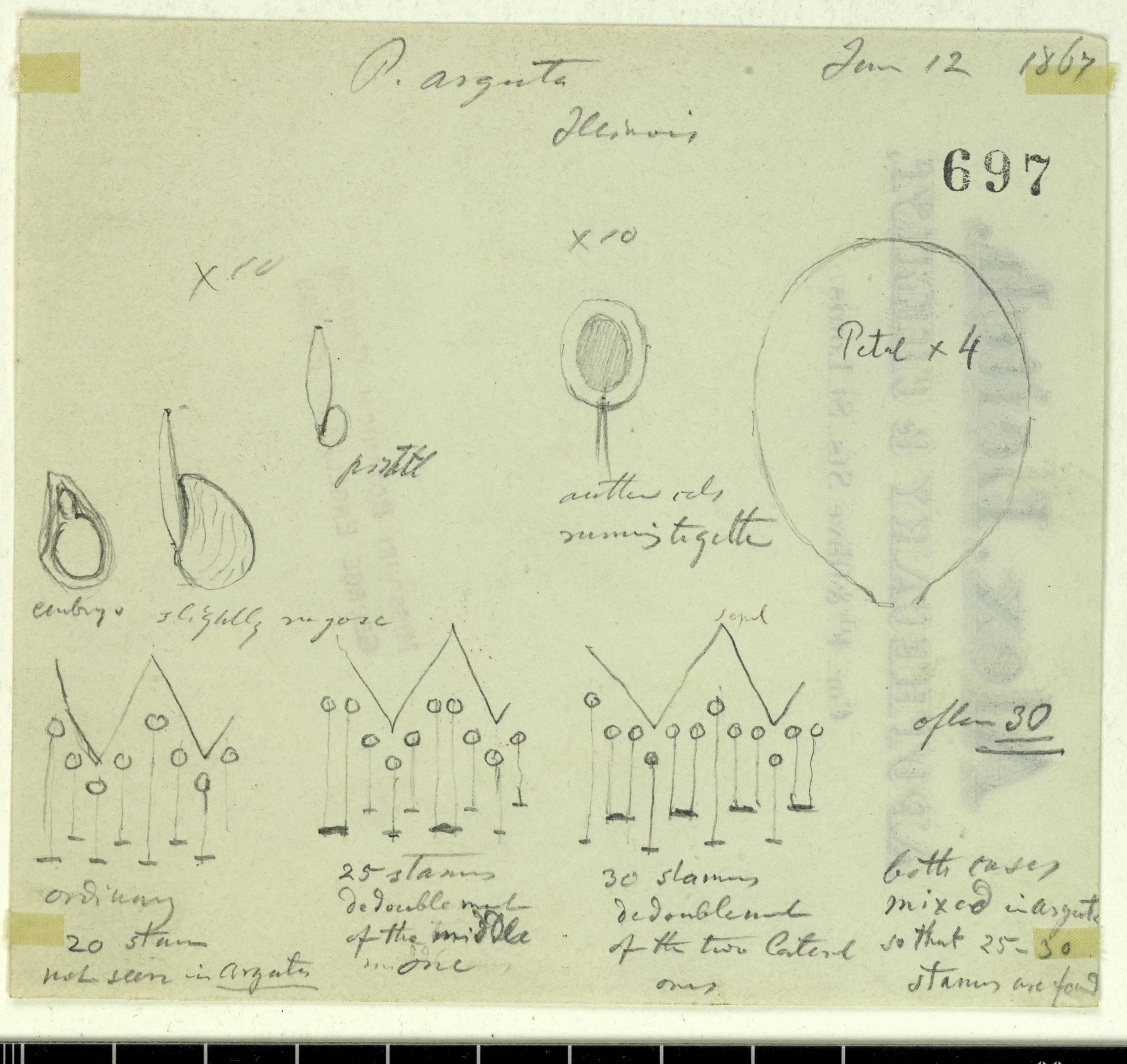


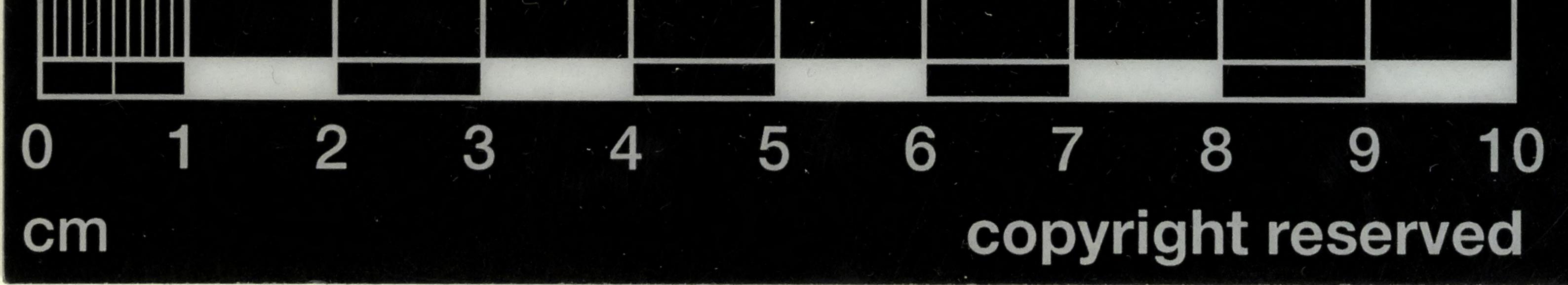


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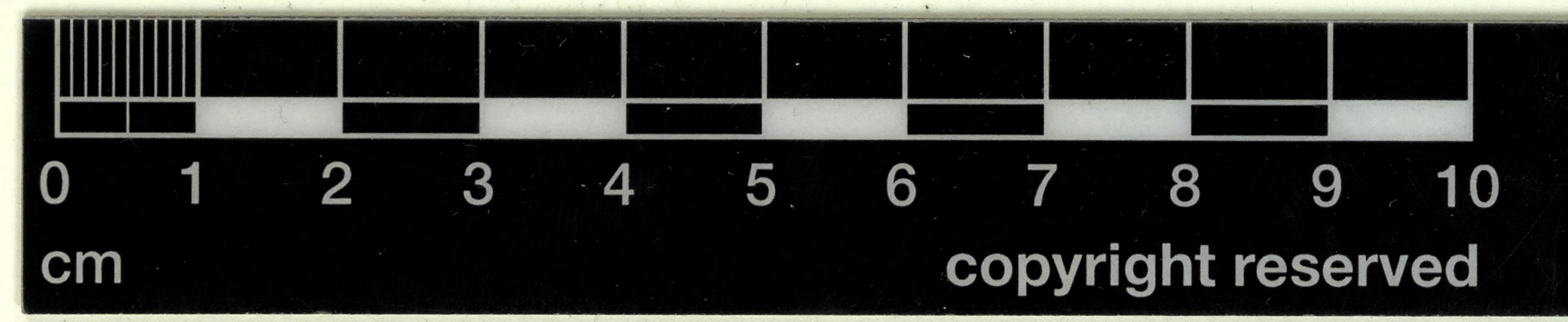


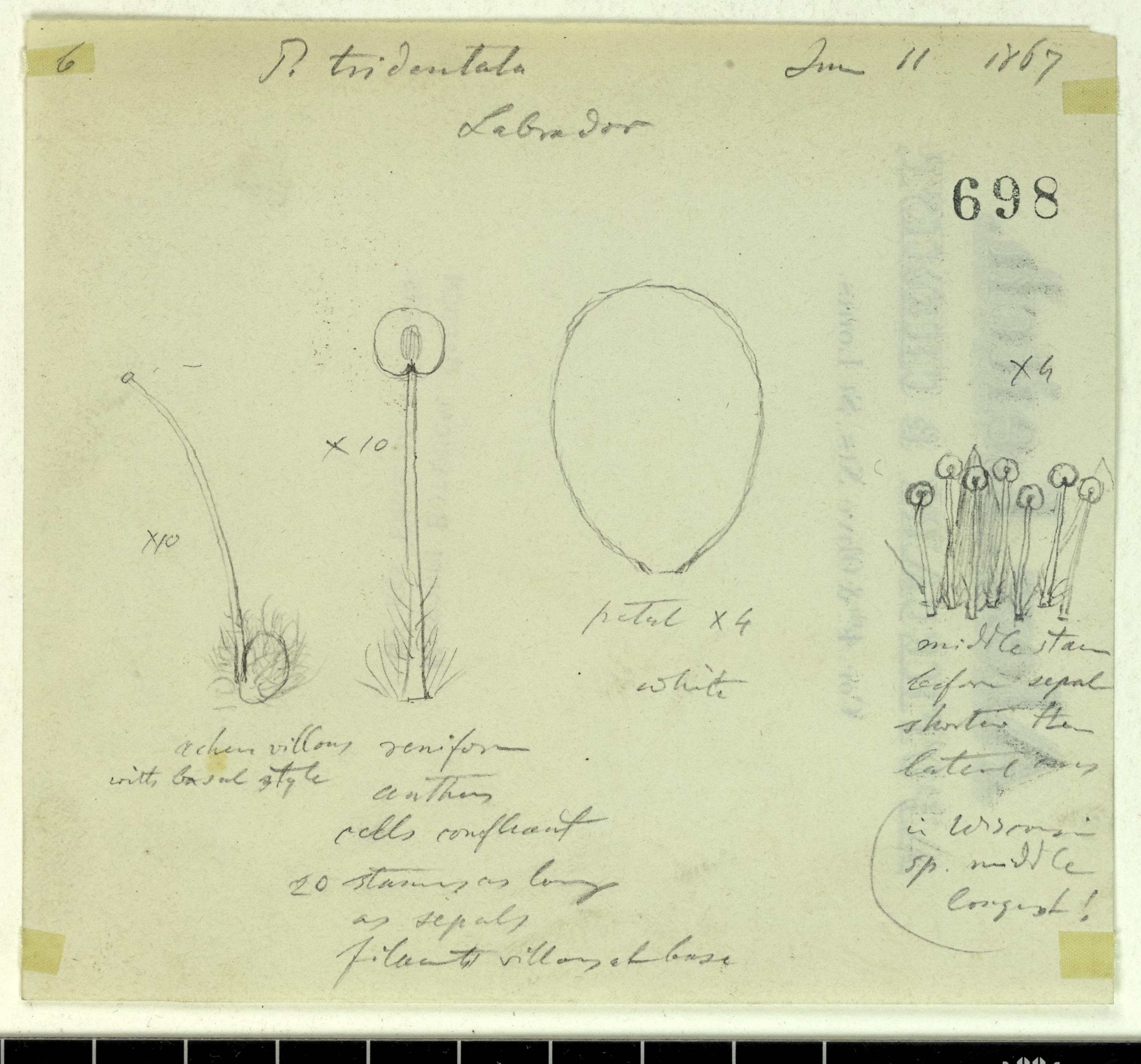


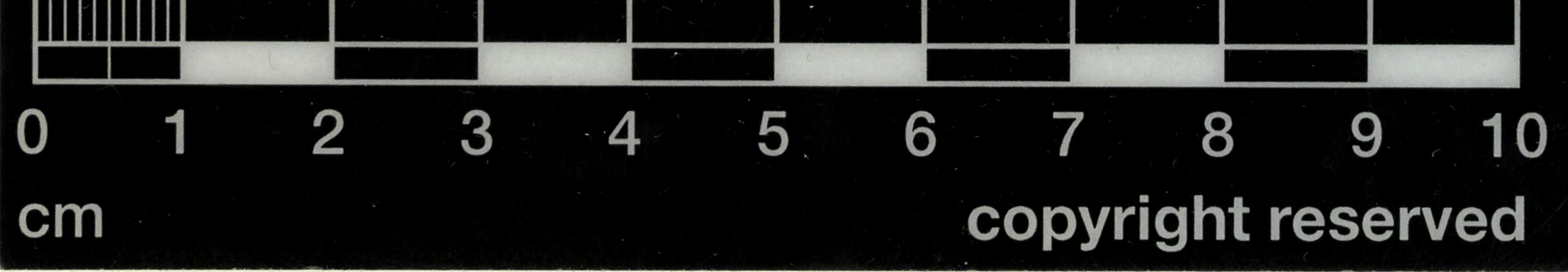


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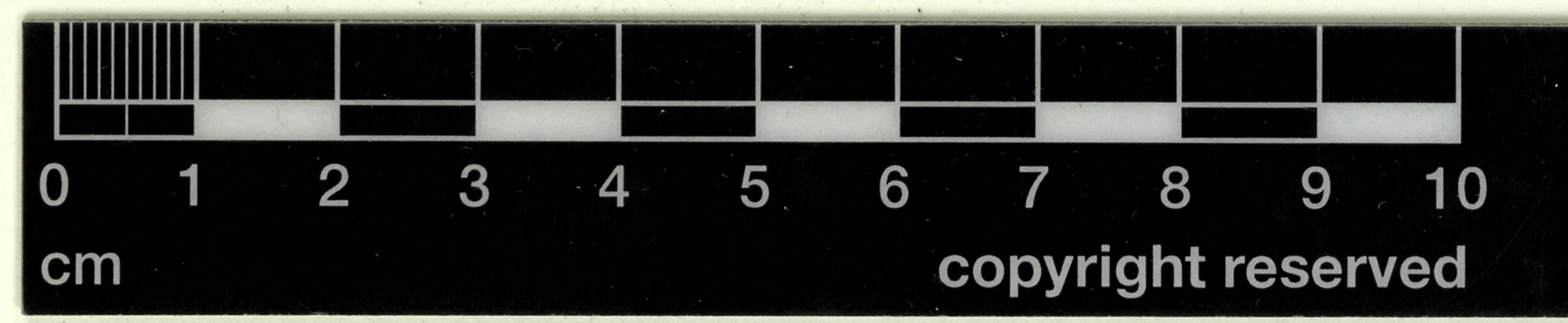


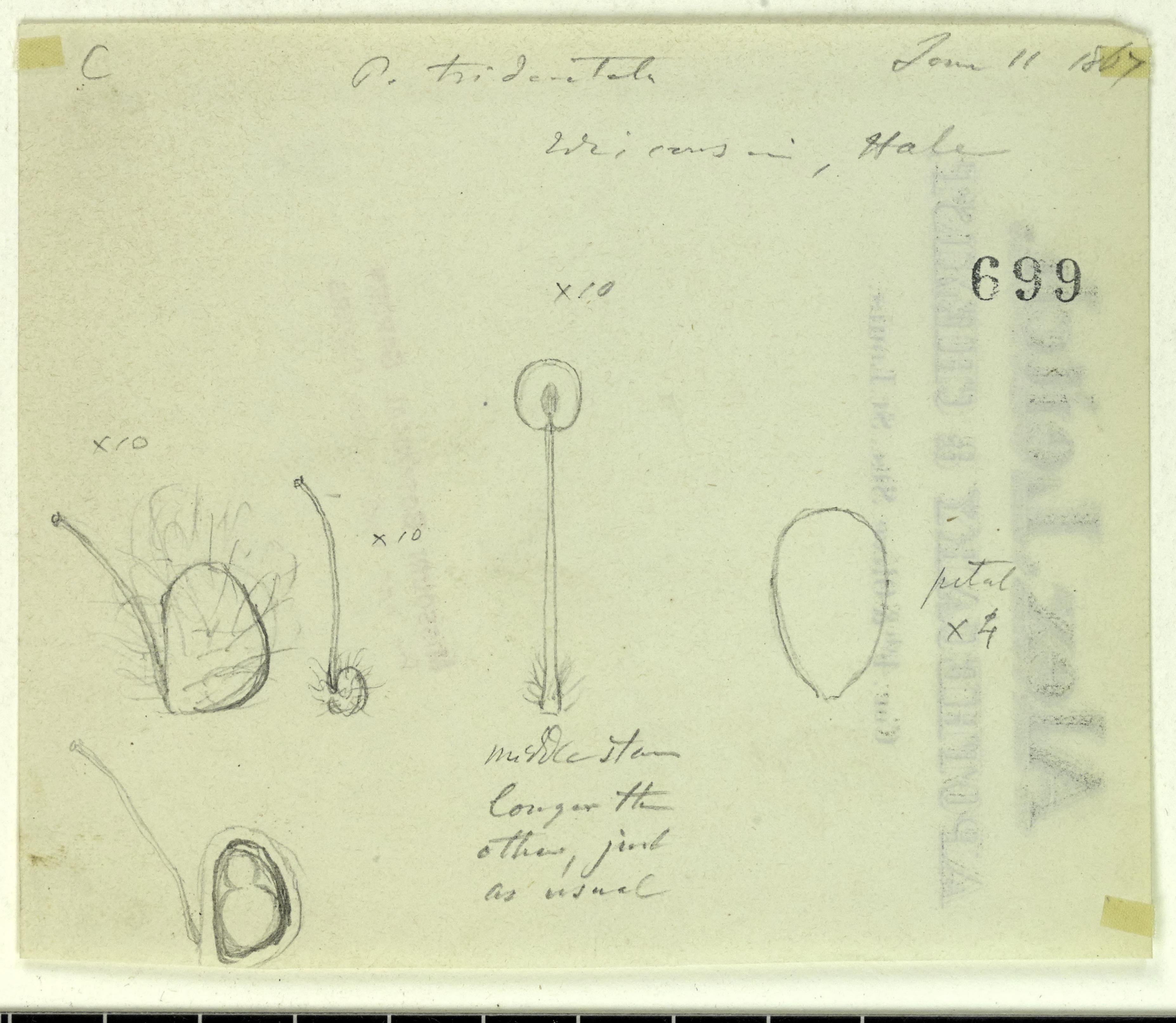


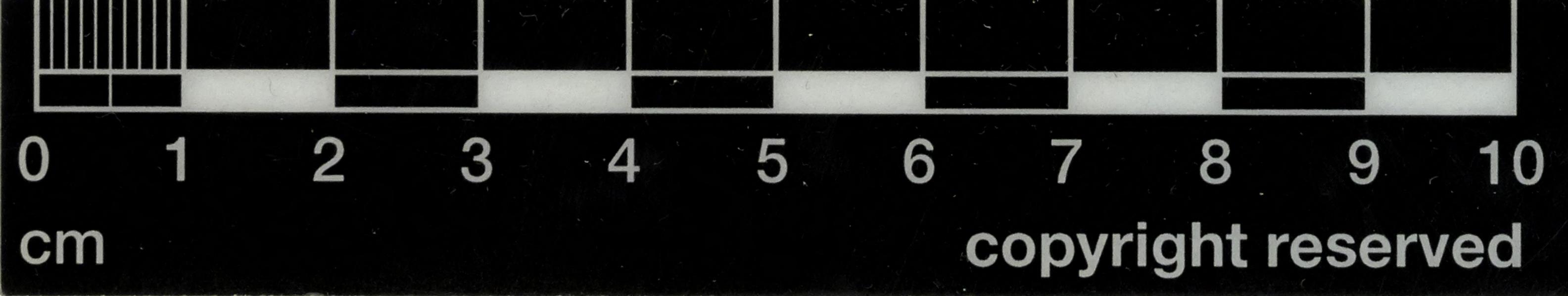


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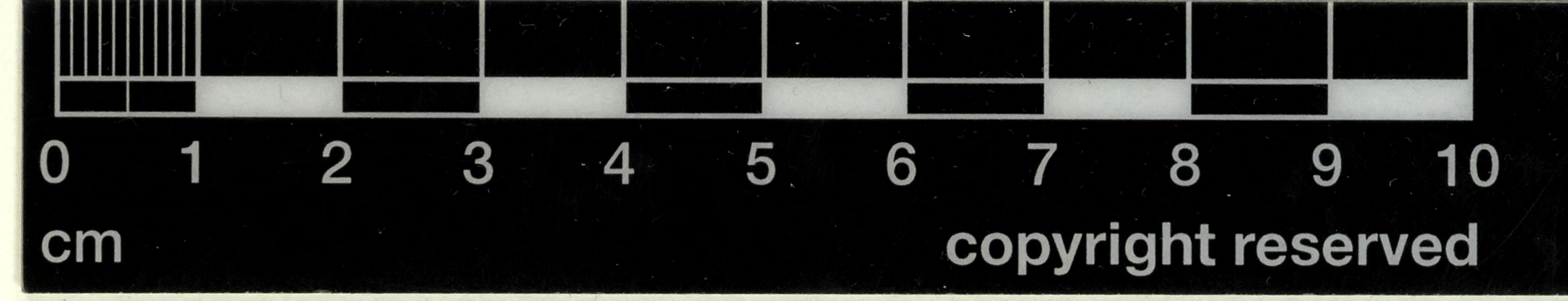


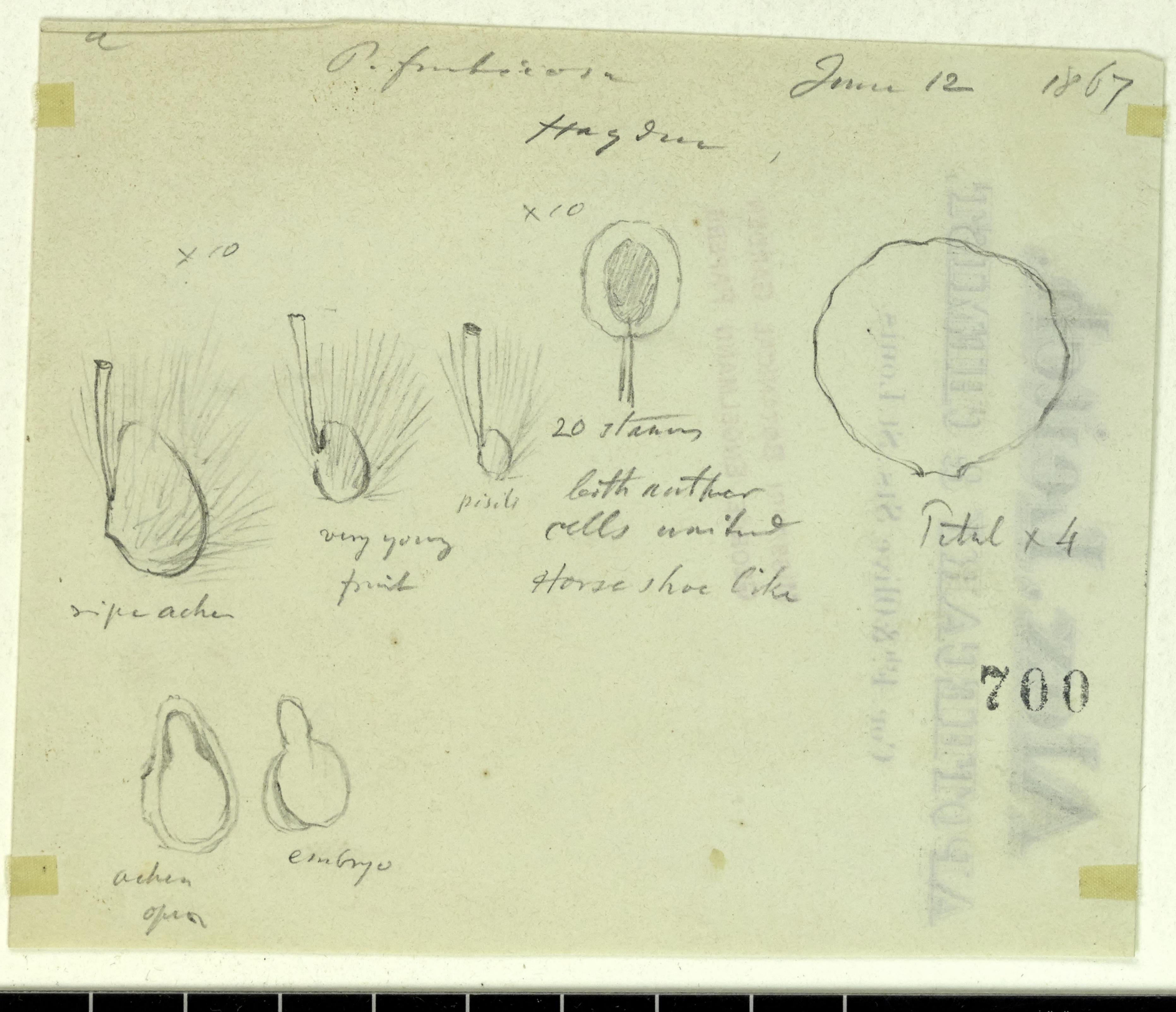


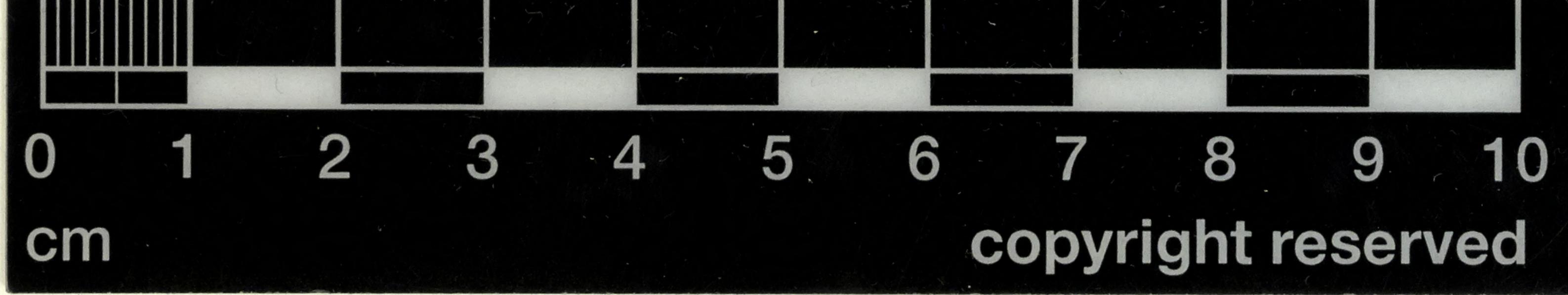


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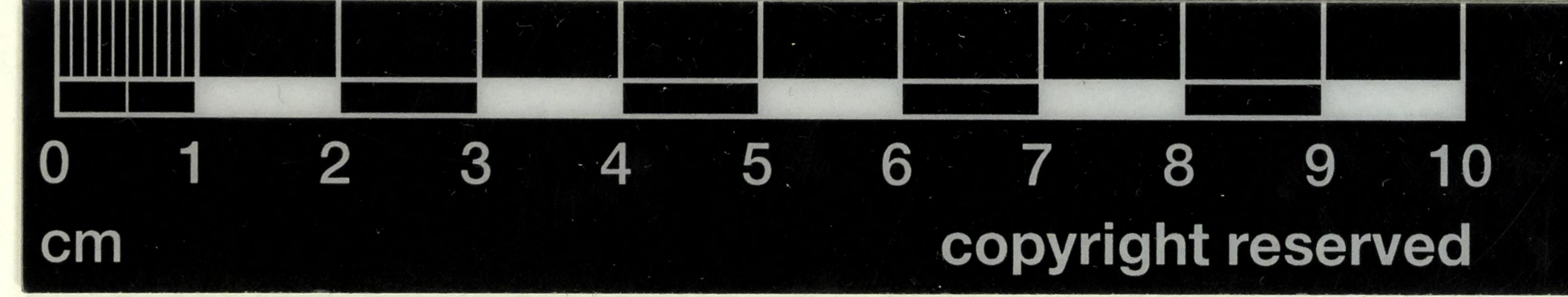
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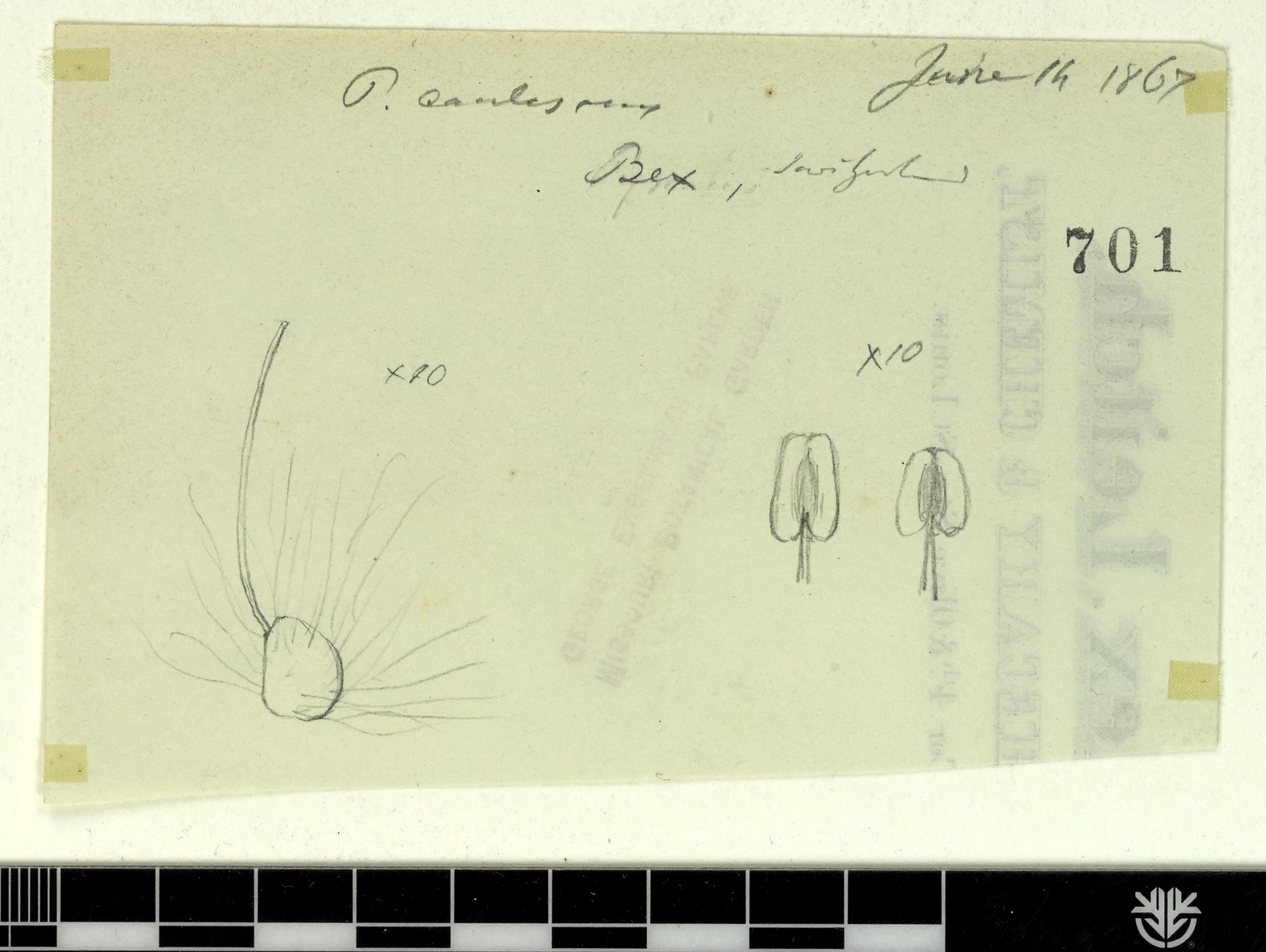


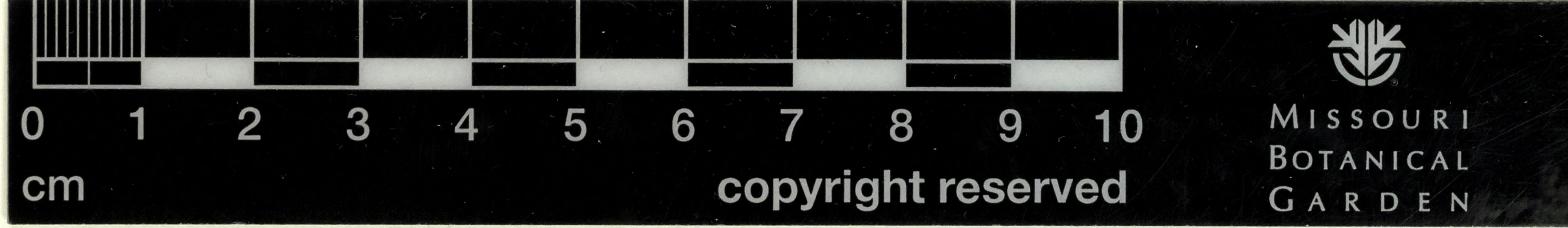




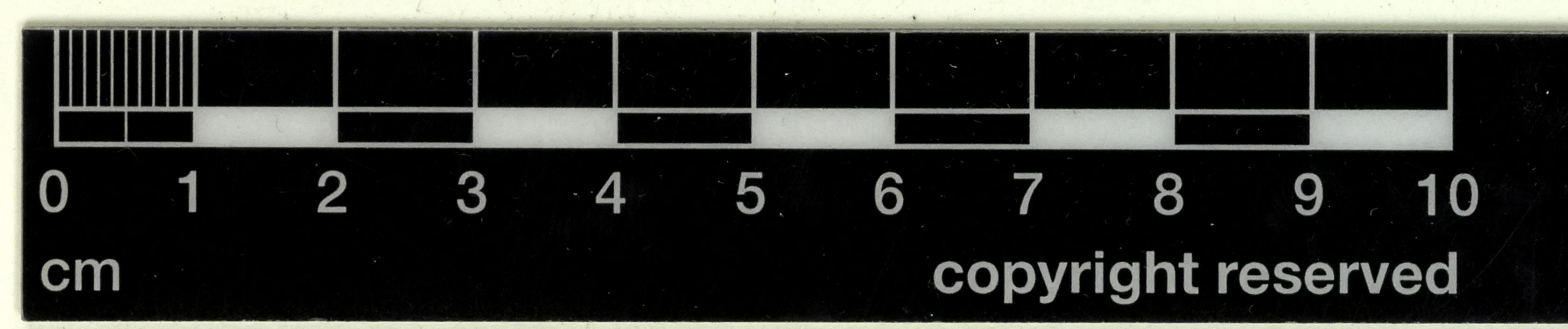
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VI. The appearance of negative electricity was connected in

1861. No. times.	1862. No. times.	
30 23 20 4 1	32 28 4	with thunderstorms. with rains without thunder and lightning. with dry storms (without rain and without thunder and lightning). with snow. with fog.
78	67	

VII. Relation of Rain and Snow to Electricity.
Rain without thunderstorm was accompanied

	By Positi ci	ve Electri- ty.	By Negatici	ve Electri- ty.	By no Electricity.		
	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	
January	7	5	3	2		2	
roniualy	1 4		14				
March		5	6	4			
April	8	6	7	11		1	
May	10	7	1	1	3	1	
June	7	1				3	
July	2	4				3	
August	3		1			2	
September	4			1	4	8	
0000001	0	1	1				
november	2	3		7		7	
December	2	3				6	
	The second secon	Committee and the second secon	SPACE AND DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN	-			
	50 + el.	36 + el.	23 — el.	28 — el.	15 no el.	34 no el.	

Snowing was accompanied

	By Positive Electricity.		By Negative	ve Electri- ty.	By no Electricity.		
	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	
January February March October November December	3 12 3	9 8 12 1		2			
		36 + el.				1 no el.	

REMARKS.

The monthly mean of atmospheric electricity in 1862 was not quite so regular as that in 1861. While in 1861 an un-

interrupted descent and ascent took place from January to December, we find in 1862 some interruptions in the steps of that ladder. The electricity in February, 1862, is about four degrees higher than that of January, April somewhat higher than March, and July is the lowest instead of September in 1861. These trifling irregularities may be accounted for by differences in temperature and relative humidity, and by a greater number of thunderstorms in 1862. January of 1862, for instance, was so unusually rainy, that its relative humidity too was unusually high, diminishing thus electricity. But the general features of distribution of electricity throughout the year are apparent in both years, and we may in that respect divide the twelve months of each year into two or three groups. Computing the months which give the highest electricity and those which give the lowest in each year, we find that in both years the months of January, February, March, April, November and December exhibit the highest, and the months of May, June, July, August, September and October the lowest electricity. The first group gives

The aggregate monthly mean of 71.5 degrees of electricity in 1861 and 74.6 " " 1862 While the second group gives 29.0 " " 1861 and 25.7 " " 1862

The second group prevailed therefore in 1861, and the 1st in 1862.

Or we may divide the twelve months of each year into three groups. The first group with the highest electricity is formed by the months of January, February, November and December; the second with a mean electricity by the months of March, April, May and October; and the third with the lowest electricity by the months of June, July, August and September.

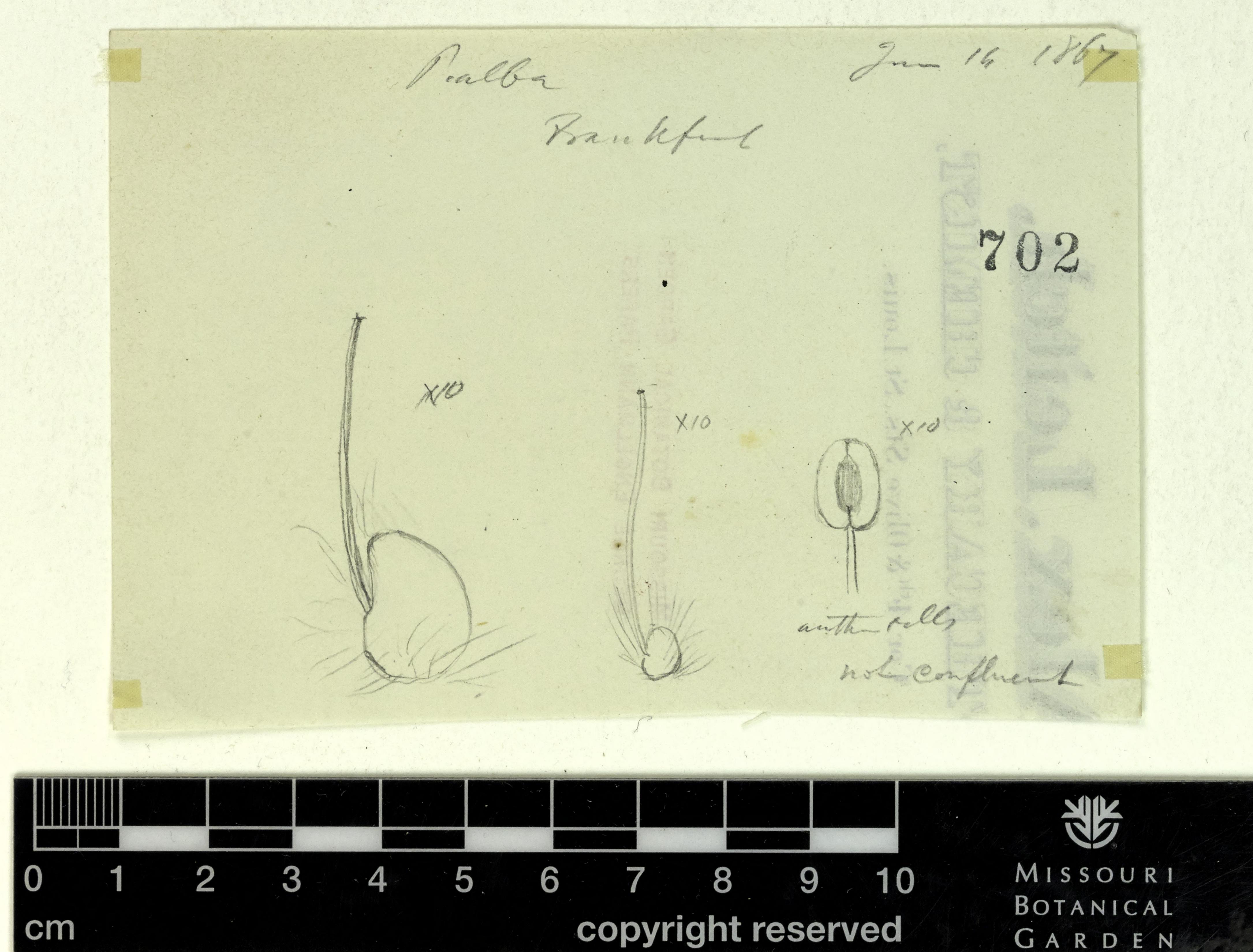
The aggregate monthly mean of

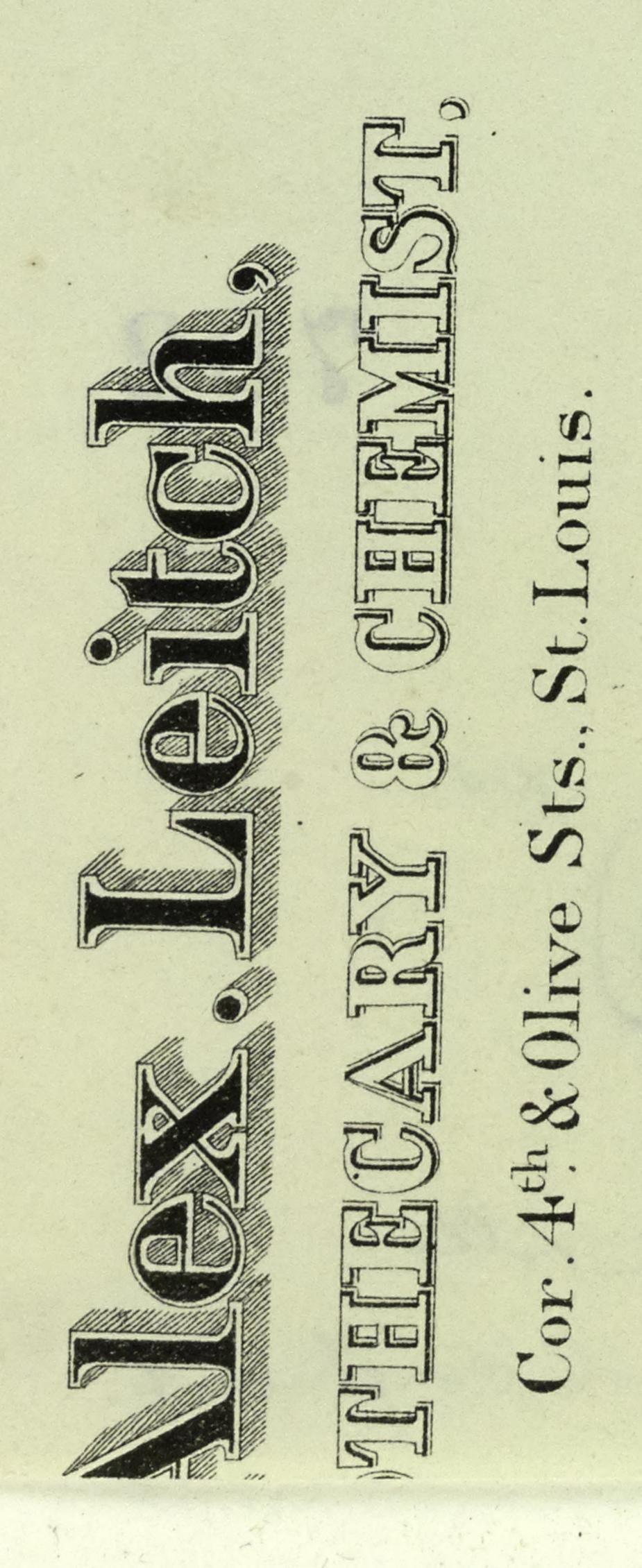
The first group in 1861 is 52.9—in 1862, 54.6
The second " 33.5 " 35.2
The third " 14.1 " 10.5

Thus in 1861 the third group prevailed, and in 1862 the first and second. But these differences are so well balanced throughout the year, that the mean of the whole year in 1861 and in 1862 is exactly the same, namely, 8.4. Such an identity in the yearly result, even to decimals, is of course not to be expected every year; but it seems to prove, at least, that the yearly mean of electricity is as constant as that of temperature, of relative humidity, and of atmospheric pressure.

The third table, showing the daily periodicity of atmospheric electricity, confirms the daily two maxima and two minima of electricity as an undeniable fact.

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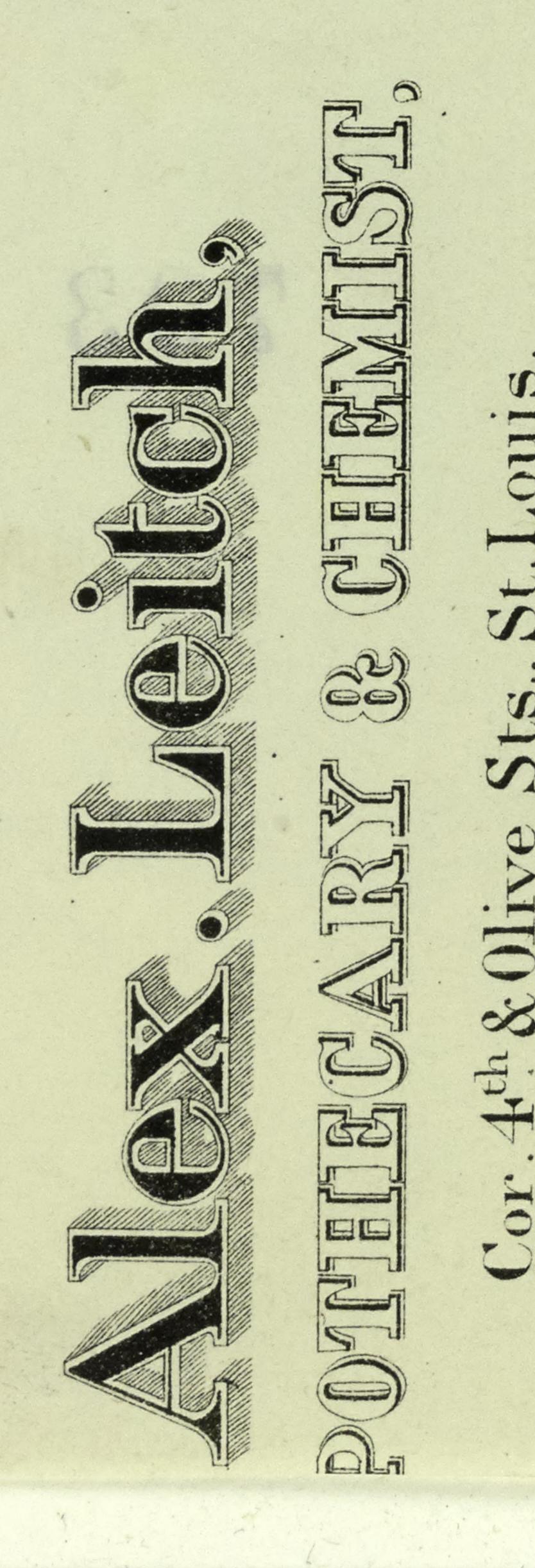
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